English Translation of

Japanese Utility Model Laid-open Publication No. 62-93843

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Utility Model

Indicator Circuit

2. Claim of the Utility Model

An indicator circuit characterized by comprising:

an AGC circuit for outputting an RFAGC signal and an IFAGC signal which fluctuate in accordance with an intensity of a received radio wave;

a judgment circuit for taking in the RFAGC signal and the IFAGC signal, and judging an intensity state of the radio wave; and indication means for indicating a judgment result of said judgment circuit.

3. Detailed Description of the Utility Model

[Technical Field of the Utility Model]

This utility model relates to an indicator circuit for indicating received radio wave intensity in a television receiver.

[Prior Art and Its Problem]

Generally speaking, a receiving circuit of a television receiver is provided with an automatic gain control circuit (hereinafter, referred to as an AGC circuit) so as to automatically control a gain of a received radio wave in accordance with the intensity (fluctuations) of the received radio wave and obtain constant detected output. From this AGC

circuit, there are outputted a radio frequency gain control signal (hereinafter, referred to as an RFAGC signal) that controls an amplification degree (gain) of a radio frequency amplifier circuit (hereinafter, referred to as an RF amplifier circuit) of a tuner, and an intermediate frequency gain control signal (hereinafter, referred to as an IFAGC signal) that controls a gain of an intermediate frequency amplifier circuit (hereinafter, referred to as an IF amplifier circuit). Conventionally, an indicator circuit for indicating the intensity of a received video radio wave has detected and indicated either of these RFAGC signal and IFAGC signal of a reference voltage or higher. Namely, only one of the RFAGC signal and the IFAGC signal has been used to drive an analog meter (meter with a pointer) and to illuminate an LED (light-emitting diode), and this leads to indication of the received radio wave intensity. However, as described above, in the indicator circuit that indicates the intensity of the received video radio wave by either of the IFAGC signal and the RFAGC signal, the indication is enabled only when the radio wave intensity is weak (when the IFAGC signal is used), or when the radio wave intensity is strong (when the RFAGC signal is used), and the indication of both thereof or medium intensity is disabled.

[Object of the Utility Model]

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This utility model is achieved in light of the above-described situation, and it is an object thereof to provide an indicator circuit capable of indicating the state of a received radio wave in a wide radio wave intensity range.

[Summary of the Utility Model]

In order to achieve the above-described object, it is a gist of the utility model that in a television receiver, the received radio wave intensity is indicated utilizing both an RFAGC signal and an IFAGC signal.

5 [Embodiments]

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Hereinafter, one embodiment of this utility model is described in reference to the drawings. In Fig. 1, a video carrier wave and an audio carrier wave received by an antenna 1 are inputted into a tuner 2. The tuner 2 includes an RF amplifier circuit and a frequency conversion circuit which are not shown in the figure, and the received radio waves are amplified to a radio frequency wave by the tuner 2 and supplied to an IF amplifier circuit 3 as an intermediate frequency signal (hereinafter, referred to as an IF signal). The IF amplifier circuit 3 amplifies this IF signal and separates this IF signal into a video signal and an audio signal to supply the video signal to a video display circuit 4 and to supply the audio signal to an audio circuit 5. The video display circuit 4 includes a video detected wave circuit, a delay circuit, a video amplifier circuit and a color signal reproduction circuit which are not shown in the figure to supply a color video signal to a display element 6. A synchronization signal is supplied to the display element 6 made of a CRT, an LCD and the like from a synchronization deflection circuit outside of the illustration, and the detected color video signal is synchronized with this synchronization signal and is outputted to the display element 6, so that a video picture is displayed on the display element 6. On the other hand, the audio circuit 5 detects and amplifies the audio signal to supply it to a speaker 7, and audio

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corresponding to the video picture on the display element 6 is emitted from the speaker 7. Furthermore, a part of the detected video signal is inputted into an AGC circuit 8 from the video display circuit 4. The AGC circuit 8 is made of a circuit of an average value type, a head value type, a keyed type or the like. In the AGC circuit 8, the IFAGC signal that controls an amplification ratio (gain) of the IF amplifier circuit 3 by a signal obtained in either of these methods and the RFAGC signal that controls the gain of the radio frequency amplifier of the tuner 2 are generated. In this manner, the IFAGC signal is supplied to the IF amplifier circuit 3, and the RFAGC signal is supplied to the tuner 2, respectively. In the AGC circuit 8, the IFAGC signal is first generated from the detected video signal and the RFAGC signal is generated by signal-processing a signal branched halfway in a transistor circuit and the like. An original object of the AGC circuit is to operate in such a manner that when in a certain radio wave electric field, there occur fluctuations (strengthening and weakening) of the electric field for some reason, the influence of the fluctuations on a received image is reduced as much as possible. More specifically, when the inputted wave radio is strong, that is, for the fluctuations in a region with high electric field intensity, the gain of the RF amplifier circuit of the tuner 2 is controlled to be large, and the gain of the IF amplifier circuit 3 is controlled to be almost constant so as to suppress the occurrence of cross talk disturbance and the like in the RF amplifier circuit, while when the inputted radio wave is weak, that is, for the fluctuations in a region with low electric field intensity, the gain of the RF amplifier circuit of the tuner 2 is controlled to be almost constant, and the gain of the IF

amplifier circuit 3 is controlled to be large so as not to decrease an S/N ratio.

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Thus, as shown in Fig. 2, the IFAGC signal outputted from the AGC circuit 8 is high in a range of "a" and lower in the figure where the radio-wave electric-field intensity is low, and for example, 3.7 V or higher (saturated at 4 V) is outputted, while the IFAGC signal is gradually reduced above "a" and becomes constant at 0.8 V to be outputted. On the contrary, as for the RFAGC signal outputted from the AGC circuit 8, 2 V or higher (gradually and moderately increased) is outputted in a range of "b" and higher in the figure where the radio-wave electric-field intensity is high, and the RFAGC signal is gradually reduced below "b" and becomes constant at 0.5 V in the medium intensity range closer to "b" to be outputted. The RFAGC signal and the IFAGC signal having these characteristics are supplied to comparators 9 and 10. The comparator 9 includes a Zener diode having a threshold voltage of 3.7 V and the like, and when the electric field intensity of the radio wave becomes "a" and lower, an "H" signal is outputted. On the other hand, the RFAGC signal is supplied to the comparator 10, the comparator 10 includes a Zener diode having a threshold voltage of 2 V, and outputs an "H" signal when the electric field intensity becomes "b" and higher. The output sides of these comparators 9, 10 are connected to respective input terminals of an NOR circuit 11, and when the outputs of the comparators 9, 10 are both "L", the NOR circuit 11 outputs an "H signal. The output sides of the comparator 9, the NOR circuit 11, and the comparator 10 are connected to light-emitting diodes (LEDs) not shown in the figure,

respectively, and this leads to that the indicator circuit of the present utility model is constituted.

Next, an operation of the above-described indicator circuit will be described.

The radio wave from a transmitter outside of the illustration is received by the television receiver of Fig. 1 disposed at a predetermined place. Then, when the electric field intensity of the radio wave drops to "a" or below "a" in Fig. 2, the AGC circuit 8 outputs the IFAGC signal of 3.7 V or higher. The comparator 9 outputs the "H" signal (in the NOR circuit 11 and the comparator 10 outputs the "L" signal) and the LED indicating the radio wave intensity "weak" is illuminated. Next, when the electric field intensity of the radio wave becomes "b" or above "b" in Fig. 2, the AGC circuit 8 outputs the RFAGC signal of 2 V or higher. The comparator 10 in turn outputs the "H" signal (in the comparator 9 and the NOR circuit 11 outputs the "L" signal), and the LED indicating the radio wave intensity "strong" is illuminated. Then, when the electric field intensity of the radio wave becomes the medium intensity above "a" and below "b", the AGC circuit 8 outputs the IFAGC signal of lower than 3.7 V and the RFAGC signal of lower than 2 V, so that both of the comparators 9, 10 output the "L" signals, and these "L" signals allow the NOR circuit 11 to output the "H" signal. Accordingly, the LED of the radio wave intensity "medium" is illuminated. In this manner, a viewer on the receiver side can know the received radio wave intensity in three steps of strong, medium, and weak.

[Effects of the Utility Model]

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In this utility model, as described above in detail, since both of

the IFAGC signal and the RFAGC signal from the AGC circuit are subjected to logic processing in the comparators and the NOR circuit to indicate the radio wave intensity, the utility model has such an effect that the state of the received radio wave can be indicated in a wide radio wave intensity range.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

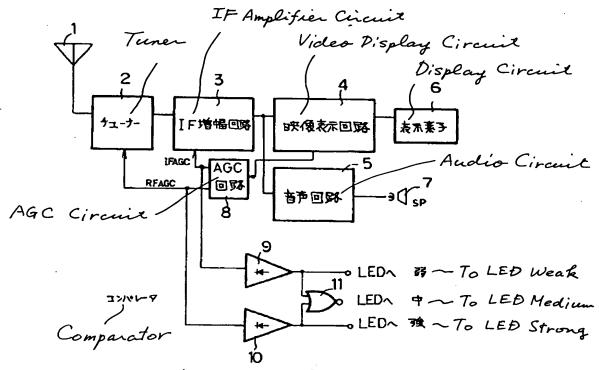
Fig. 1 is an entire block circuit diagram of a television receiver having an indicator circuit of an electric field state of this utility model; and

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an output characteristic curve of an AGC circuit of Fig. 1.

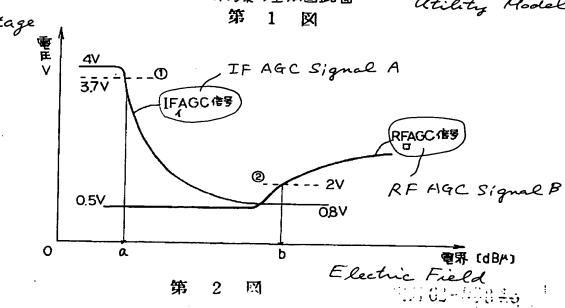
- 1 antenna,
- 2 tuner,

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- 3 IF amplifier circuit,
- 15 4 video display circuit,
 - 5 audio circuit,
 - 6 display element,
 - 7 speaker,
 - 8 AGC circuit,
- 20 9, 10 comparator,
 - 11 NOR circuit.



Entire Circuit Diagram of the present 本海東の全体回路団 Utility Model



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⑪実用新案出顧公開

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❷考案の名称 インジケータ回路

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明 細 書

3 大学の名称 インジケータ回路

2、実用新案登録請求の範囲

受信電被の強弱に応じて変動するRFAGC信号及びIFAGC信号を出力するAGC回路と、これらRFAGC信号及びIFAGC信号を取り込み電波の強弱状態を判別する判別回路と、この判別回路の判別結果を表示する表示手段とを備えたことを特徴とするインジケータ回路。

3、考案の詳細な説明

[考案の技術分野]

この考案はテレビジョン受像機において受信電 被強度を表示する為のインジケータ回路に関す る。

[従来技術とその問題点]

一般に、テレビジョン受像機の受信回路には受 信電波の強弱(変動)に応じてその利得を自動的 に制御し常に一定の検波出力を得るように自動利 得制御回路(以下AGC回路という)が設けられ ている。このAGC回路からはチューナーの高周 彼増幅回路(以下RF増幅回路という)の増幅度 (利得)を制御する高周波利得制御信号(以下R FAGC信号という)と、中間関数増暢回路(以 下IF増幅回路という)の利得を制御する中間周 被利得制御信号(以下IFAGC信号という)が 出力されている。そして従来、受信映像電波の強 **狷を表示する為のインジケータ回路は、このよう** なRFAGC信号又はIFAGC信号のどちらか 一方の基準電圧以上を検出して設示を行ってい た。即ち、RFAGC信号又はIFAGC信号う ち一方のみを用いてアナログメータ(指針計)を 駆動したり、LED(発行ダイオード)を点灯さ せたりして受信電波強度を表示するようにしてい た。しかしながら、上記のようにIFAGC信号

或いはRFAGC信号のいずれか一方により受信 映像電波の強弱を表示するインジケータ同路で は、電波強度が弱い場合(IFAGC信号を利用 する場合)或いは電波強度が強い場合(RFAG C信号を利用する場合)の表示しかできず、その 両方や中間の強度を表示することはできなかっ た。

[考案の目的]

この考案は上述した事情に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的とするところは、受信電波の状態を 広い電波強度範囲で表示することができるインジ ケータ回路を提供しようとするものである。

[考案の要点]

この考案は上述した目的を達成するために、テレビジョン受像機において、RFAGC信号とIFAGC信号を共に利用して受信電被強度を表示させるようにしたことを製旨としている。

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[実施例]

以下、この考案の一実施例を図面を参照して説 明する。第1阕において、アンテナ1により受信 された映像機送被と音声搬送被はチューナー2に 入力される。チューナー2は図示しないRF増帽 回路と周波数変換回路とを含み、受信電波はチュ ーナー2で高周波増幅され、中間周波信号(以下 IF信号という)となってIF増幅回路3に与え られる。IF増幅回路3はこのIF信号を増幅す ると共にこのIF信号を映像信号と音声信号とに 分離し、映像信号を映像表示回路4に、音声信号 を音声回路5に与える。映像表示回路4は図示し ない映像検波回路、遅延回路、映像増幅回路及び 色信号再生回路を備えカラー映像信号を表示案子 6に与える。CRTやLCD等からなる表示案子 6 には図示外の同期偏向回路から同期信号が与え られており、検波されたカラー映像信号はこの同 期信号に同期されて麦示業子6に対して出力され 表示素子6に映像が表示される。一方音声回路5 は音声信号を検放増幅レスピーカ7に与え、表示

案子 6 上の映像と対応する音声がスピーカ7から 假音される。 乂映像表示回路 4 から検波された映 像信号の一部がAGC回路8に入力される。AG C回路8は平均値型、先頭値型、キード型等の回 路により構成されている。AGC回路8ではこれ らいずれかの方式で得た信号からIF増幅回路 3 の増幅率(利得)を制御するIFAGC信号とチ ューナー2の高周波増幅器の利得を制御するRF AGC信号が作られる。而してIFAGC信号は IF増幅回路3へ、RFAGC飼号はチューナー 2へ夫々与えられる。AGC回路8内では検抜映 像信号からまずIFAGC信号が作られ、途中分 枝された信号をトランジスタ回路等で信号処理し てRFAGC信号が作られる。AGC回路本来の 目的は一定の電波電界中で何らかの理由で電界の 揺らぎ(強くなったり、弱くなったり)が発生し た場合、この揺らぎの受像画への影響を最少限に 押えるように動作するものである。即ち、入力電 披が強い、即ち、電界強度の大きい領域での揺ら ぎに対してはチューナー2のRF増幅回路の利得

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制御を大きくし、IF増幅回路3の利得制御をほぼ一定にして、RF増幅回路での混信妨害などの発生を抑制する一方、入力電波が弱い、即ち、電界強度の小さい領域での揺らぎに対してはチューナー2のRF増幅回路の利得制御はほぼ一定にフィ、IF増幅回路3の利得制御を大きく行いる。N比が低下しないようにしている。

次に上述したインジケータ回路の動作について ・説明する。

図示外の送信機からの電波を所定の場所に配置された第1図のテレビジョン受像機で受信する。今、電波の電界強度が第2図中のa以下に落ちるとAGC回路8は3.7 V以上のIFAGC信号を出力する。コンパレータ9は"H"信号を出力し



(NOR回路11、コンパレータ10は"L")、電被強度"弱"表示のLEDが点灯する。次 に電波の電界強度が第2図中のb以上になるとA GC回路8は2V以上のRFAGC館号を出力す る。すると今度はコンパレータ10が"H"信号 を出力し(コンパレータ9、NOR回路11は" L")、 電波強度 "強" 表示の L E D が点灯す る。 次に電波の電界強度が第2図中 a 以上 b 以下 の中間強度になるとAGC回路8は3.7 V以下の I FAGC信号と2 V以下のRFAGC信号を出 力するためコンパレータ 9 、 1 0 とも " L " 信号 を出力し、これら"L"信号によりNOR回路 1 1は"H"信号を出力する。従って電被強度を" 中"のLEDが点灯する。このようにして受像機 側の視聴者は受信電波強度を強・中・弱の3段階 にわけて知ることができる。

[考案の効果]

この考案は以上詳細に説明したようにAGC回路からのIFAGC信号及びRFAGC信号の両

方をコンパレータやNOR回路で論理処理して電 被強度を表示させるようにしたため、受信電被の 状態を広い電波強度範囲で表示させることができ るという効果を奏する。

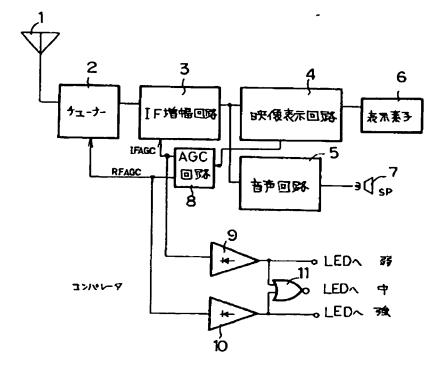
4、図面の簡単な説明

第1図はこの考案の電界状態のインジケータ回路を有するテレビジョン受像機の全体プロック回路図であり、第2図は第1図のAGC回路の出力特性曲線を示す図である。

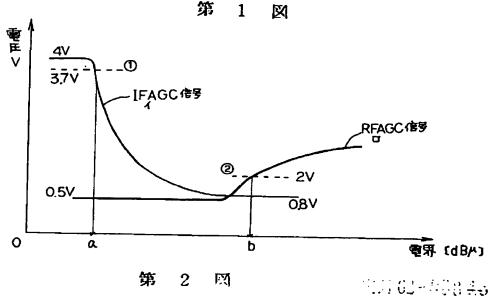
1 ……アンテナ、2 ……チューナー、3 …… I F 増幅回路、4 ……映像表示回路、5 ……音声回路、6 ……表示案子、7 ……スピーカ、8 ……A G C 回路、9、10 ……コンパレータ、11 …… N O R 回路。

実用新案登録出願人 カシオ計算機株式会社

C 0 0 0



本寿架の全体回路図 第 1 図



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